### § 12.43

be considered and treated as an importation prohibited by section 307, Tariff Act of 1930, unless the importer establishes by satisfactory evidence that the merchandise was not mined, produced, or manufactured in any part with the use of a class of labor specified in the finding.

(h) The following findings made under the authority of section 307, Tariff Act of 1930 are currently in effect with respect to the merchandise listed below:

Merchandise	Country	T.D.	
Furniture, clothes hampers, and palm leaf bags.	Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.	53408 54725	

[28 FR 14710, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51253, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 00-52, 65 FR 45875, July 26, 2000]

#### § 12.43 Proof of admissibility.

(a) If an importer of any article detained under §12.42(e) or (g) desires to contend that the article was not mined, produced, or manufactured in any part with the use of a class of labor specified in section 307, Tariff Act of 1930, he shall submit to the Commissioner of Customs within 3 months after the date the article was imported a certificate of origin in the form set forth below, signed by the foreign seller or owner of the article. If the article was mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in a country other than that from which it was exported to the United States, an additional certificate in such form and signed by the last owner or seller in such other country, substituting the facts of transportation from such other country for the statements with respect to shipment from the country of exportation, shall be so submitted.

## CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

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(Quantity) of								
(Descri						Jumber		
and kir	id of pa	ackage	s) bear	ring t	he fol	llowing		
marks	and nu	mbers			was	mined,		
produce	ed,	or	man	ufacti	ured	by		
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		_, and	l was	lader	n on	board		
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States) at	(F.	race (	or raurii	3)
(Place of final depar	ture from	coun	try of ex	ĸ-
portation) which	departe	d f	rom o	n
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in finding) was not e	employed:	in an	y stage (	of
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the merchandise or	of any cor	npone	ent there	e-
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Dated				

Otatas) at

(Signature)

(Dlace of lading)

- (b) The importer shall also submit to the Commissioner of Customs within such 3-month period a statement of the ultimate consignee of the merchandise, showing in detail that he had made every reasonable effort to determine the source of the merchandise and of every component thereof and to ascertain the character of labor used in the production of the merchandise and each of its components, the full results of his investigation, and his belief with respect to the use of the class of labor specified in the finding in any stage of the production of the merchandise or of any of its components.
- (c) If the certificate or certificates and statements specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are submitted within the time prescribed and the Commissioner finds that the merchandise is admissible, the port director concerned will be advised to that effect, whereupon he shall release the merchandise upon compliance with the usual entry requirements.

# § 12.44 Disposition.

(a) Export and abandonment. Merchandise detained pursuant to §12.42(e) may be exported at any time prior to seizure pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, or before it is deemed to have been abandoned as provided in this section, whichever occurs first. Provided no finding has been issued by the Commissioner of Customs under §12.42(f) and the merchandise has not been exported within 3 months after the date of importation, the port director will ascertain whether the proof specified in §12.43 has been submitted within the time prescribed in that section. If the proof has not been timely submitted, or if the Commissioner of Customs advises the port director that the proof furnished does not establish the admissibility of the merchandise, the port director will promptly advise the importer in writing that the merchandise is excluded from entry. Upon the expiration of 60 days after the delivery or mailing of such advice by the port director, the merchandise will be deemed to have been abandoned and will be destroyed, unless it has been exported or a protest has been filed as provided for in section 514, Tariff Act of 1930.

(b) Seizure and summary forfeiture. In the case of merchandise covered by a finding under §12.42(f), if the Commissioner of Customs advises the port director that the proof furnished under §12.43 does not establish the admissibility of the merchandise, or if no proof has been timely furnished, the port director shall seize the merchandise for violation of 19 U.S.C. 1307 and commence forfeiture proceedings pursuant to part 162, subpart E, of this chapter.

(c) *Prison-labor goods*. Nothing in this chapter precludes Customs from seizing for forfeiture merchandise imported in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1761 and 1762 concerning prison-labor goods.

[T.D. 00-52, 65 FR 45875, July 26, 2000]

# § 12.45 Transportation and marketing of prison-labor products.

If any apparent violation of section 1761 or 1762, title 18, United States Code, with respect to any imported article comes to the attention of a port director, he shall detain the article and report the facts to the appropriate United States attorney. If the United States attorney advises the port director that action should be taken against the article, it shall be seized and held pending the receipt of further instructions from the United States attorney or the court.

[28 FR 14710, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51253, Dec. 21, 1988]

COUNTERFEIT COINS, OBLIGATIONS, AND OTHER SECURITIES; ILLUSTRATIONS OR REPRODUCTIONS OF COINS OR STAMPS

# §12.48 Importation prohibited; exceptions to prohibition of importation; procedure.

(a) In accordance with Chapter 25, Title 18, United States Code, any token, disk, or device in the likeness or similitude of any coin of the United States or of a foreign country; counterfeits of coins in circulation in the United States; counterfeited, forged, or altered obligations or other securities of the United States or of any foreign government; or plates, dies, or other apparatus which may be used in making any of the foregoing, when brought into the United States, shall be seized, and delivered to the nearest representative of the United States Secret Service, together with a report of the facts, for appropriate disposition.

(b) In accordance with section 504 of title 18. United States Code, the printing, publishing, or importation or the making or importation of the necessary plates for such printing or publishing for philatelic, numismatic, educational, historical, or newsworthy purposes in articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums (but not for advertising purposes, except illustrations of stamps and paper money in philatelic or numismatic advertising of legitimate numismatists and dealers in stamps or publishers of or dealers in philatelic or numismatic articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums) of black and white illustrations of canceled and uncanceled United States postage stamps shall be permitted.

(c) The importation (but not for advertising purposes except philatelic advertising) of motion-picture films, microfilms, or slides, for projection upon a screen or for use in telecasting, of postage and revenue stamps and other obligations and securities of the United States and postage and revenue stamps, notes, bonds, and other obligations or securities of any foreign government, bank, or corporation shall be permitted.

(d) Printed matter of the character described in section 504, title 18, United States Code, <sup>32</sup> containing reproductions of postage or revenue stamps, executed in accordance with any exception stated in section 504, or colored reproductions of canceled foreign postage

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the following are permitted:

<sup>(1)</sup> The printing, publishing, or importation, or the making or importation of the Continued